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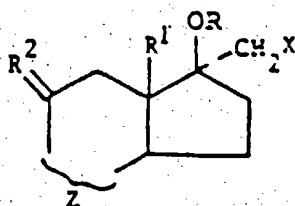
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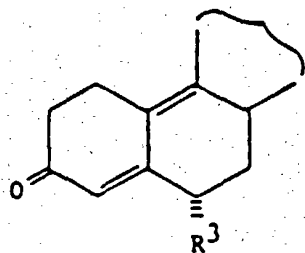
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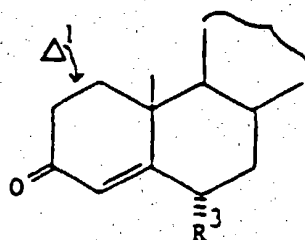
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ACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING THEM

(I)



= Z =

(Δ^1 optional)

(57) Abstract

Steroids of formula (I) which are characterized by a 17 α -cyanomethyl, azidomethyl, methoxymethyl, phenylmethyl, or ethynylmethyl substituent and a 17 β -hydroxy/esterified hydroxy substituent. The steroids of this invention have glucocorticoid, anti-glucocorticoid, progestational, or anti-progestational activity, depending on the particular structure.

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17 α -(Substituted-Methyl)-17 β -Hydroxy/Esterified
Hydroxy Steroids and Pharmaceutical
Compositions Containing Them

Technical Field

5 The present invention relates generally to the
field of steroids, and in particular, to 17 α -
(substituted-methyl) steroids represented by partial
formula (II), wherein Z is selected from residues
10 represented by partial formulas (III) and (IV), which
structures possess a variety of valuable biological
properties including glucocorticoid and anti-
glucocorticoid, progestational and antiprogestational
activities. The invention is also directed to
15 pharmaceutical compositions containing the steroids
disclosed in this invention.

Background Art:

 M. Hubner, K. Ponsold, M. Oettel and R. Freund,
[Arzneim.-Forsch, Drug Res. 30:401-406 (1980)]
described the preparation of 17 β -hydroxy-17 α -
20 (substituted-methyl) derivatives of estra-4,9-dien-3-
on (I; R = H, R¹ = Me) and gona-4,9-dien-3-one (I; R =
Me, R¹ = Et) in which the substituents were:

R¹ = Me; X = N₃, CN, Br, Cl

R¹ = Et; X = N₃.

These structures were characterized as progestational agents. In particular, when $R = H$, $R^1 = Me$ and $X = CN$, the steroid designated STS 557 was obtained which had ten times the oral potency of levonorgestrel as a gestagen (M. Hubner and K. Ponsold, Exper. Clin. Endocrinol. 81:109-114 [1983]). Incubation of STS 557 with female rat liver microsomes led to isolation, inter alia, of the metabolite 17 α -cyanomethyl-11 β , 17 β -dihydroxyestra-4,9-dien-3-one (II; $R = H$, $R^1 = Me$, $R^2 = \alpha-H, \beta-OH$, $Z = III$, $R^3 = H$) but no biological activity was reported for this product (Exper. Clin. Endocrinol. 81: 168-174 [1983]). This product is excluded from the claims of this invention.

In Eur. Pat. Appln. E.P.129,499 (1984), G. Neef, G. Sauer, R. Wiechert, S. Beie, D. Henderson and R. Rohde describe steroids of type (V) wherein the substituted-methyl group at C17 is introduced via 17-oxo intermediates. The compounds of that invention are characterized by a 13 α -methyl substituent and thus fall outside the present claims which require a 13 α -methyl substituent.

In U.S. Patent 4,447,424 to J. G. Teutsch, D. Philibert and R. Deraedt are disclosed steroids of structure (II) wherein the substituents are as follows:

| R | R^1 | R^2 [$\alpha-H, \beta=$ | X |
|---|-------|----------------------------|------------------|
| H | Me | $.C_6H_4s(CH_2)_2N<$ | CN |
| H | Me | $.C_6H_4-N<$ | $CH_2C\equiv CH$ |
| H | Me | $.C_6H_4C_6H_4-N<$ | $CH_2C\equiv CH$ |
| H | Me | $.C_6H_4OCH_2CH_2N<$ | $CH_2C\equiv CH$ |
| H | M | $.C_6H_4SCH_2CH_2N<$ | $CH_2C\equiv CH$ |
| H | Me | $.C_{10}H_6N<$ | $CH_2C\equiv CH$ |

and Z = (III); where $R^3 = H$. These structures are claimed to have anti-glucocorticoid properties. They are excluded from the claims of the present invention.

5 U.S. Patent 3,906,096 to Bucourt et al is directed to steroidal compounds which have anti-androgenic and anti-estrogenic activities. The compounds of Bucourt et al are different from the present compounds in that the former have an alkoxy group at the 11 position. Further, the compounds of Bucourt et al do not include
10 the $\Delta 4,9$ series of compounds as in this invention, nor does the reference disclose a 17 α substituent containing a hetero atom.

U.S. Patent 4,540,686 to Philibert et al discloses compounds having anti-glucocorticoid activity. This
15 reference does not disclose 17 α substituents containing a hetero atom such as azidomethyl or methoxymethyl.

U.S. Patent 4,547,493 to Teutsch et al is directed to steroidal compounds which have anti-glucocorticoid activity. The $\Delta 4,9$ steroids of Teutsch et al require a
20 substituent other than hydrogen at the 2 position of the steroid ring system, and therefore the compounds of the reference fall outside of the scope of the present claims.

U.S. Patent 4,233,296 to Teutsch et al is directed
25 to 11 β -substituted- $\Delta 4,9$ -estradienes having progestomimetic activity. The only 17 β substituted methyl substituent is a 2-propynyl group.

Although a large group of steroidal compounds with biological activity is known, as evidenced by the
30 above-described disclosures, there remains a need to

discover new and more effective steroidal compounds possessing biological activity, particularly glucocorticoid/anti-glucocorticoid or progestational/anti-progestational activity.

5

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide novel steroidal compounds possessing glucocorticoid activity;

10

It is another object of the present invention to provide novel steroidal compounds having antiglucocorticoid activity;

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide steroidal compounds having progestational activity;

15

It is yet another object of the invention to provide novel steroidal compounds having antiprogestational activity.

20

These and other objects of the invention as will hereinafter become more apparent have been accomplished by providing novel 11 β -substituted derivatives of 17 α -(substituted-methyl) steroids (II) wherein Z is selected from partial structures (III) and (IV), which compounds possess binding affinities to glucocorticoid and to progestational receptors. By virtue of such binding, these compounds possess biological activities in warm-blooded animals. The biological activities are glucocorticoid, anti-glucocorticoid, progestational or anti-progestational activities. This surprising range of biological activities of the products of the present

25

invention stems from overlap in the structural requirements for binding to glucocorticoid and progesterone receptors, and represents an important feature of the present invention.

5 This invention provides for the first time novel

17 α -Cyanomethyl- (II; X = CN),

17 α -Azidomethyl- (II; X = N₃),

17 α -Thiocyanomethyl (II; X = SCN),

17 α -Methoxymethyl (II; X = OMe), and

10 17 α -Phenylmethyl(benzyl) (II; X = Ph)

derivatives of (II) wherein Z is selected from partial structures (III) and (IV). In addition it provides for the first time novel

15 17 α -Ethynylmethyl (II; X = CH₂C=CH) derivatives of (III) providing the substituent R² does not contain N or S in the molecule. Of these, the 17 α -cyanomethyl, 17 α -azidomethyl and 17 α -methoxymethyl derivatives are preferred. Functional equivalents of these 17 α substituents, such as phenyl substituted by C₁-C₃ alkyl, and substituted methoxy (e.g., CF₃O-) or ethoxy
20 are also within the scope of this invention, provided they retain the desired activity.

In its broadest embodiment, the present invention covers the above generalized structures, wherein:

25 R is H, acyl (C₁-C₁₀), lower alkyl (C₁-C₃);

R^1 is methyl or ethyl;

R^3 is H or methyl;

and R^2 is selected from the group consisting of oxo,
11a-hydrogen, 11b-

5 -OH, except when $X = CN$ and R is H

 -lower alkyl (C_1-C_{10});

 -lower alkenyl (C_1-C_{10}), with the understanding
that when $C = 1$, the alkenyl group is methylene and is
attached directly to position C_{11} ;

10 -lower alkynyl (C_1-C_{10});

 - C_6H_5 and $-C_6H_4 \cdot R^4$;

 - $(CH_2)_n \cdot R^5$ wherein n is 1 to 4;

 -pyridyl;

 -thiazolyl;

15 -piperidinyl;

 wherein R^4 is selected from the group consisting of

$\begin{array}{c} O \\ | \\ -H, NMe_2, -NMe_2, \end{array}$

 - $OCH_2CH_2NMe_2(Et_2)$;

 -lower alkyl (C_1-C_3);

20 -O-lower alkyl (C_1-C_3);

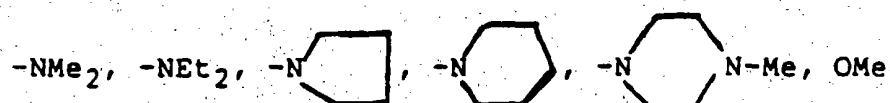
-halogen;

-CF₃;

-C₆H₅;

-S-lower alkyl or -phenyl;

5 and R⁵ is selected from the group consisting of



The receptor-binding affinities and biological properties of the foregoing class of steroids fall generally into 4 main groups:

10 Group I. Compounds in this group have binding affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor and generally possess glucocorticoid, and in particular, topical glucocorticoid activity. These structures (II) wherein Z is selected from partial structures (III) or (IV) are
15 characterized by substituents selected from the following:

R is H or lower acyl and in particular acetyl, propionyl, and butyryl;

R¹ is methyl;

20 R² is α-H, β-OH (except where X = CN) or =O; and

R³ is H.

Group II. Compounds in this group have binding affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor and generally possess antiglucocorticoid activity. These compounds

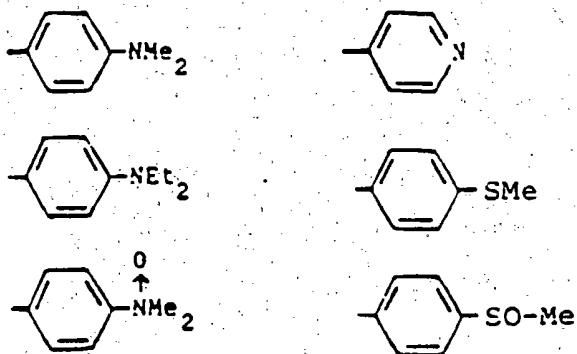
[(II; wherein Z has partial structure (III)) are characterized by the following substituents:

R is H or lower acyl and in particular acetyl, propionyl, and butyryl;

5 R^1 is methyl or ethyl; and

R^2 is α -H and an 11 β -substituent as hereinabove defined containing N or S in the molecule except when $X = -C=CH$. Preferred substituents are selected from the group consisting of:

10



Of the 17 α -methyl substituents in Group II $-OCH_3$ and N_3 are preferred, and N_3 is most preferred.

15 Group III. Compounds of this group have binding affinity for the progesterone receptor and generally possess progestational activity. These compounds [(II; wherein Z has partial structure (III))] are characterized by substituents selected from the

20 following:

R is H or lower acyl and in particular acetyl, propionyl, and butyryl;

R^1 is methyl or ethyl;

R^2 is α -H and s is lower alkyl such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, and n-propyl;

R^2 is α -H and s is lower alkenyl such as, for example, methylene, vinyl, propenyl, allyl, and isopropenyl;

R^2 is α -H and s is aryl such as, for example, phenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-fluorophenyl, and trifluoromethylphenyl;

R^2 is α -H, s -thienyl;

R^2 is α -H, s -trifluoromethyl; and

R^3 is H or methyl.

Of the 17 α -methyl substituents in Group III, -CN, -OCH₃ and -N₃ are preferred. Of these, -OCH₃ and -N₃ are more preferred.

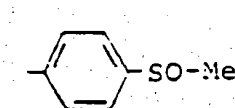
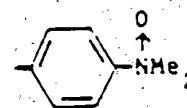
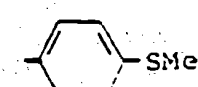
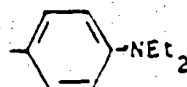
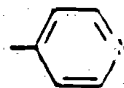
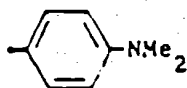
Group IV. Compounds of this group have binding affinity for the progesterone receptor and generally possess antiprogestational activity. These compounds [II; wherein Z has partial structure (III)], are characterized by the following substituents:

R is H or lower acyl and in particular acetyl, propionyl and butyryl;

R^1 is methyl or ethyl;

R^2 is α -H and an 11 β substituent as hereinabove defined containing N or S in the molecule except when $X = -C=CH$. Preferred substituents are selected from the group consisting of:

5



10

Of the 17 α methyl substituents, CN is preferred. Compounds in Groups II and IV which contain a basic center may be converted into their non-toxic, pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, which are regarded as falling within the scope of the present invention. Examples of suitable acids include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and organic acids such as acetic, propionic, benzoic, maleic, fumaric, succinic, tartaric, citric, lactic, toluenesulfonic, adipic, aspartic, and isethionic acid.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

20

Figure 1 shows steroid structures and partial structures I-VII which are described in greater detail herein.

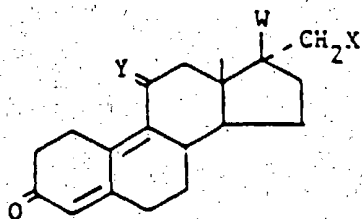
Figure 2 shows the structures of compounds VIII-IXIV which are described in greater detail herein.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Generally, of the 17a methyl substituents, those containing a hetero atom are preferred. For example, CN, N₃, SCN, CMe are the methyl substituents at the 17a position which are preferred.

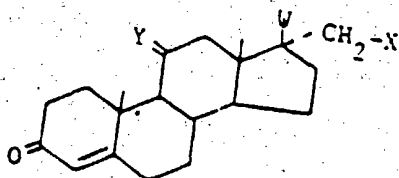
Specific, preferred compounds of this invention are as follows:

Group I



| Compound | <u>W</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>Y</u> |
|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| XVI | -OH | -N ₃ | α-H, β-OH |
| XVII | -OH | -OCH ₃ | α-H, β-OH |
| XVIII | -OH | -N ₃ | =0 |
| XIX | -OH | -OCH ₃ | =0 |

Group I



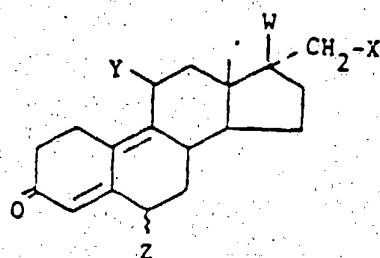
| Compound | <u>W</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>Y</u> | <u>Other</u> |
|----------|----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|
| XX | -OH | -N ₃ | α-H, β-OH | Δ |
| XXI | -OH | -OCH ₃ | α-H, β-OH | Δ |
| XXII | -OH | -N ₃ | α-H, β-OH | - |
| XXIII | -OH | -OCH ₃ | α-H, β-OH | - |

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------|----|
| XXIV | -OH | -N ₃ | =0 |
| XXV | -OH | -OCH ₃ | =0 |
| XXVI | -OH | -N ₃ | =0 |
| XXVII | -OH | -OCH ₃ | =0 |

Δ¹
Δ¹
-
-

5

Group II and
Group IV



Compound

W

X

Y

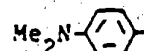
Z

10

XVIII

-OH

-CN



H

XXIX

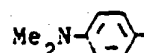
-OH

-N₃

H

XXX

-OH

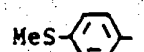
-OCH₃

H

XXXI

-OH

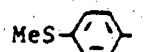
-CN



H

XXXII

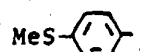
-OH

-N₃

H

XXXIII

-OH

-OCH₃

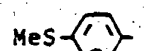
H

15

XXXIV

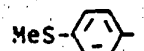
-OH

-CN

CH₃

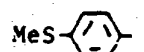
XXXV

-OH

-N₃CH₃

XXXVI

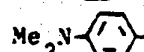
-OH

-OCH₃CH₃

XXXVII

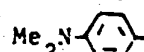
-OH

-CN

CH₃

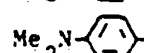
XXXVIII

-OH

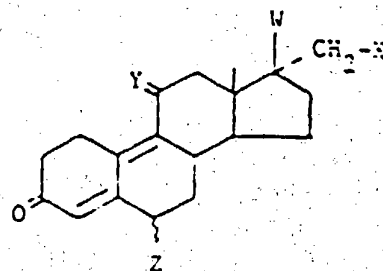
-N₃CH₃

20 XXXIX

-OH

-OCH₃CH₃

GROUP III



| <u>Compound</u> | <u>W</u> | <u>X</u> | <u>Y</u> | <u>Z</u> |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|
| XL | -OH | -CN | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | H |
| XLI | -OH | -N ₃ | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | H |
| XLII | -OH | -OCH ₃ | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | H |
| XLIII | -OH | -C \equiv CH | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | H |
| XLIV | -OH | -N ₃ | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | H |
| XLV | -OH | -OCH ₃ | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | H |
| XLVI | -OH | -C \equiv CH | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | H |
| XLVII | -OH | -N ₃ | α -H, β -CH=CH ₂ | α -CH ₃ |

10 Preparation of Compounds of the Present Invention

The compounds of the present invention are readily prepared from appropriate 17-oxo precursors of partial structure (VI) by reaction with methyldide reagents such as, for example, trimethyl sulfonium iodide and sodium hydride in a solvent such as dimethylsulfoxide, to yield the oxiranes (VII) (C. E. Cook, R. C. Corley, M. E. Wall, J. Org. Chem. 33:2789 [1968]). The latter are then converted into the substituted methyl derivatives (II) by the method of K. Ponsold, M. Hubner, W. Schade, M. Oettel and R. Freund [Pharmazie 33:792 (1965)].

In preparing compounds of type (II) wherein Z = IV), enol ethers such as (VIII) may be conveniently employed as starting materials. These compounds react readily with methyldide reagents to give the oxiranes (IX) which may be converted into substituted methyl derivatives (X) by conventional methods. Dilute acid hydrolysis of (X) yields the 3-oxo- Δ^1 -k tones of partial structure (IV), which may be converted into Δ^1 - derivatives by standard procedures if so

d sired. Compounds of type (II), wherein $R = H$, $R^1 = Me$, $R^2 = \alpha-H, \beta-OH$ and Z is represented by partial formula (IV) with a Δ^1 -unsaturated linkage are readily prepared from steroid (XI) which is well known in the art [G. Teutsch, G. Costerousse, R. Deraedt. J. Benzoni, M. Fortin and D. Philibert, Steroids 38:651-665, (1981)]. This intermediate reacts with methyldide reagents to give the oxirane of partial structure (VII; $R^1 = Me$). The latter can then be converted into structures (II; X is as hereinabove defined, $R = H$, $R^1 = Me$, $R^2 = \alpha-H, \beta-OH$, Z is IV; Δ^1) by conventional methods as herein above defined.

In preparing compounds of type (II) wherein $Z =$ (III), it is preferred to use the 5α -hydroxy intermediate (XII) as starting material. Compound (XII) reacts readily with methyldide reagents to give the oxiranes (XIII) which may be converted into 17α -(substituted-methyl) steroids (XIV) by known methods. Mild acid hydrolysis of intermediate (XIV) results in loss of the ketal protecting group with concomitant dehydration to give structures (II) wherein $Z =$ (III).

Example 1

17α -Cyanomethyl-11 β -(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-4,9-estradien-3-one

Step A: 3,3-Ethylenedioxy- ξ -trimethylsilyloxy-17 ξ -cyano-11 β -(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-9-estren-5 α -ol--

To a stirred suspension of magnesium (13.124 gm, 0.54 g atom) in dry tetrahydrofuran (179 ml) was added a small crystal of iodine. A solution of 4-bromo-N,N-dimethylaniline (44.72 g, 0.22 mol) and 1,2-dibromoethane (18.75 ml, 0.12 mol) in dry

tetrahydrofuran (179 ml) was added at a rate to maintain reflux. Upon completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was heated at 50-55°C for 2.5 h, cooled to room temperature and cuprous bromide-dimethyl sulfide complex (11.54 g, 0.056 mol) was added. After the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 30 min., more tetrahydrofuran (179 ml) was added. This was followed by addition of 3,3-ethylenedioxy-17 ξ -trimethylsilyloxy-17 ξ -cyano-9,11-estrene-5 ξ ,10 ξ -epoxide (18.98 g) [J. C. Gasc and L. Nedelec, Tetrahedron Lett., 2005 (1971)] in dry tetrahydrofuran (179 ml). After 2 h, the reaction mixture was poured into a vigorously stirred solution of saturated ammonium chloride (1.8 L). The phases were separated and the aqueous phase was re-extracted with ether. The crude residue (22.17 g) from the dry ether layer was partially purified by elution from silica gel 60 (200-430 mesh) using a gradient of methylene chloride/triethylamine (99.9:0.1) and methylene chloride/acetone/triethylamine (97.4:2.5:-0.1). Rechromatography using the same system gave 3.7 g of the 17 β -cyano isomer and 1.78 g of the 17 α -cyano isomer. β -cyano isomer: ^1NMR (CDCl_3 , 60 MHz) δ 0.25, [s, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 0.55 (s, 18- CH_3), 2.88 [s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 3.93 [2, -O-(CH_2) $_2$ -O-], 4.23 (m, 11-H), 4.33 (s, 5-OH), 6.51 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H ortho to dimethylamino), 6.94 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H meta to dimethylamino); IR (CH_2Cl_2) 1615 (C=C), 2947 (saturated hydrocarbon), 3505 cm^{-1} (5-OH); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z (rel intensity) 550.3225 (12), 532 (100), $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{46}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2\text{Si}$ requires an M^+ at m/z 550.3226. α -cyano isomer: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 60 MHz) δ 0.23 [s, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 0.47 (s, 18- CH_3), 2.85 [s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 3.90 [s, -O-(CH_2) $_2$ -O-], 4.15 (s, 5-OH), 4.22 (m, 11-H), 6.52 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H ortho to dimethylamino), 6.93 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H meta to

dim thylamino). IR (CH_2Cl_2) 1612 (C=C), 2950 (saturated hydrocarbon), 3510 cm^{-1} (5-OH); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z (rel intensity) 550.3225 (8.0), 532 (100.0).

5 Step B: 3,3-Ethylenedioxy-11 β -(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-5 α -hydroxy-0-estren-17-one--The mixture of isomers at C-17 obtained in Step A (12.4 g, 22.55 mmol) was dissolved as completely as possible in methanol (900 ml). Sodium hydroxide (10N, 100 ml) was added and the
10 reaction mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. It was then poured into distilled water (2.5 L) and the resulting precipitate extracted with methylene chloride. The methylene chloride extract was washed twice with distilled water and saturated sodium
15 chloride and dried (Na_2SO_4). Solvents were flash evaporated, and the residue was dried in vacuo to afford the title ketone (7.66 g, 75.3%). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 60 MHz) δ 0.50 (s, 18- CH_3), 2.87 [s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 3.92 [s, -O-(CH_2) $_2$ -O-], 4.17 (m, 11-H), 4.25 (s, 5-OH),
20 6.50 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H ortho to dimethylamino), 6.93 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H meta to dimethylamino); IR (CH_2Cl_2) 1735 (17-carbonyl), 2940 (saturated hydrocarbon) and 3520 cm^{-1} (5-OH); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z (rel intensity) 451.2720 (13), 433 (100), $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{37}\text{O}_4\text{N}$ requires an M^+ at
25 m/e 451.2722.

Step C: 3,3-Ethylenedioxy-11 β -(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-spiro-17 β -oxiranyl-9-estren-5 α -ol--The title compound was obtained in 86% from the ketone of Step B following an analogous procedure of Cook et al. [J. Org. Chem.
30 33, 2789 (1968)]. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 60 MHz) δ 0.50 (s, 18- CH_3), 2.85 [s, $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 3.92 [2, -O-(CH_2) $_2$ -O-], 4.12 (m, 11-H), 4.23 (s, 5-OH), 6.48 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H ortho to dimethylamino), 6.87 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H meta to

dim thylamino); IR (CH_2Cl_2) 1612 (C=C), 2940 (saturated hydrocarbon), 3510 cm^{-1} (5-OH); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z (rel intensity) 465.2878 (4), 447 (36), 191 (100), $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{39}\text{O}_4\text{N}$ requires an M^+ at m/z 465.2879.

5 Step D: 3,3-Ethylenedioxy-11 β -(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -cyanomethyl-9-estren-5 α -ol--

The title compound was obtained in 47% yield from the oxirane of Step C following an analogous procedure to that of Wagner et al. [J. Labelled Compd. Radiopharm., 10 17, 317 (1980)] ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 60 MHz) δ 0.52 (s, 18- CH_3), 2.85 [s, N(CH_3) $_2$], 3.92 [s, -O-(CH_2) $_2$ -O-], 4.18 (m, 11-H), 4.28 (s, 5-OH), 6.50 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H ortho to dimethylamino), 6.92 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H meta to dimethylamino); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z (rel intensity) 492.2985 (6), 474 (100), $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$ requires an M^+ at m/z 492.2988.

15 Step E: 17 α -Cyanomethyl-11 β -(4-dimethylamino-phenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-4,9-estradien-3-one--The cyanomethyl derivative obtained in Step D (3.15 g, 6.4 mmol) was dissolved in N HCl in ethanol (75 ml) and stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h. Then the reaction mixture was poured into 500 ml of cold 5% sodium bicarbonate, and the resulting precipitate was extracted with methylene chloride. The extract was washed with 20 distilled water and saturated sodium chloride and dried (Na_2SO_4). Solvents were flash evaporated, and the residue was dried in vacuo to yield 2.63 g of a pale yellow foam. The crude product was crystallized from hot methanol/ethyl acetate to yield the title compound as pale yellow crystals in 58% yield. MP (Kofler Hot Stage) around 263-278°C (decomposition with gas evolution and previous sweating at 235°C and formation of moisture at 250°C); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 60 Hz) δ 0.58 (s,

18-CH₃), 2.85 [s, N(CH₃)₂], 4.30 (m, 11 α -H), 5.67 (s, 4-H), 6.50 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H ortho to dimethylamino), 6.88 (d, J=9 Hz, Ar-H meta to dimethylamino); IR (CH₂Cl₂) 3610 (hydroxyl), 2950 (saturated hydrocarbon), 2260 (C=N), 1660 cm⁻¹ (unsaturated carbonyl); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z 430.2620 (7), 389 (60), 121 (100), C₂₈H₃₄O₂N₂ requires an M⁺ at m/z 430.2620.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₈H₃₀O₂N₂: C, 78.10; H, 7.96; N, 6.51. Found: C, 78.03; H, 8.00; N, 6.48.

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Example 211 β -(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -azidomethyl-4,9-estradien-3-one

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A solution of the oxirane obtained in Step C, Example 1, (150 mg, 0.32 mmol) and sodium azide (300 mg, 4.62 mmol) in methanol (3 ml) was refluxed for 6 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and treated with 4 ml of 1N HCl in ethanol. After 45 min, the reaction mixture was added to 5% sodium bicarbonate and extracted with methylene chloride. After the extract was washed with water and saturated sodium chloride solution, it was dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent evaporated. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on silica gel 60 F-254 developed with ethyl acetate/triethylamine (99.5:0.5) to yield 31.8 mg (22.1%) of the title compound: ¹H NMR (250 MHz, CDCl₃), 0.60 (s, 3, 18-CH₃), 2.92 (d, 6, J=0.89 Hz, CH₃-NCH₃), 3.27 (d, 1, J=12.1 Hz, CH-N₃), 3.58 (d, 1, J=12.1 Hz, CH-N₃), 4.34 [m (appears as d separated by 6.5 Hz), 1, 11-H], 5.76 (s, 1, 4-H), 6.66 (d, 2, J=8.5 Hz, Ar-H ortho to CH₃-N-CH₃), 7.01 (d, 2, J=8.5 Hz, Ar-H); mass spectrum (70 eV), m/z (rel intensity) 446.2681 (33.0),

418 (24.0), 389 (19.1), 121 (100.0), $C_{27}H_{34}N_4O_2$
requires an M^+ at m/z 446.2681.

Example 3

118-(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-17 α -hydroxy-17 α -methoxy-
5 methyl-4,9-estradien-one

A solution of the oxirane of Step C, Example 1, (25 mg, 0.054 mmol) and sodium hydroxide (25 mg) in methanol (1 ml) was stirred at 50-55°C for 24 h. An additional 50 mg of sodium hydroxide was then added and heating was continued for a total of 48 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with distilled water, and the resulting precipitate was extracted with methylene chloride. After the extract was washed with water (3X) and saturated sodium chloride solution, it was dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent was evaporated. The resulting residue was stirred with N HCl in ethanol (1 ml) for 45 min at room temperature, neutralized with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with methylene chloride. The residue from the dry methylene chloride layer was purified by reverse phase chromatography using a Lobar[®] RP-8 column equilibrated with 20% water in methanol to give the title compound: 1H NMR (250 MHz, $CDCl_3$), δ 0.58 (s, 3, 18- CH_3), 2.91 (s, 6, CH_3 -N CH_3), 3.21 (d, 1, $J=9.1$ Hz, \underline{CH} -O CH_3), 3.41 (s, 3, O CH_3), 3.55 (d, 1, $J=9.1$ Hz, \underline{CH} -O CH_3), 4.31 [m, (appears as d separated by 6.6 Hz), 1, 11-H], 5.75 (s, 1, 4-H), 6.65 (d, 2, $J=8.7$ Hz, Ar-H ortho to CH_3 -N CH_3), 7.02 (d, 2, $J=8.7$ Hz, Ar-H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z (rel intensity), 435.2774 (72.4), 280 (11.7), 134 (24.1), 121 (100.0), $C_{28}H_{37}N_4O_3$ requires M^+ at m/z 435.2773.

Example 411 β -(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -benzyl-4,9-estradien-3-one

Boron trifluoride etherate (0.75 ml) was added in
5 a dry atmosphere to a solution of phenyl lithium (3.0
ml of a 1.7 M solution in ethyl ether/cyclohexane 7:3)
in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) at -78°C. After the
reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min, the oxirane of
Step C, Example 1, (125 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (5 ml)
10 was added dropwise over 2 min. After 1 h, more boron
trifluoride etherate (0.75 ml) was added. Two hours
later the reaction mixture was poured cautiously into
cold saturated ammonium chloride. The resulting
solution was stirred vigorously for 30 min at room
15 temperature and then was extracted with methylene
chloride. After the extract was washed with water and
saturated sodium chloride solution, it was dried
(Na₂SO₄) and solvents were evaporated. The resulting
residue was chromatographed on a size B (E. Merck)
20 Lobar[®] RP-8 column (10% H₂O in methanol) to afford 68
mg (52.7%) of the title compound. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250
MHz) δ 0.65 (s, 3, 18-CH₃), δ 2.37 (m, H-C- θ), 2.62 (m,
H-C- θ), 2.92 (s, 6, CH₃-N-CH₃), 4.41 (apparent d, 1,
11-H), 5.78 (s, 1, 4-H), 6.67 (d, 2, J=8.7, Ar-H ortho
25 to CH₃-N-CH₃), 7.06 (d, 2, J=8.7, Ar-H meta to CH₃-N-
CH₃), 7.25-7.35 (m, 4, remaining aromatic protons).

Example 511 β -(4-Dimethylaminophenyl)-17 β -hydroxy-17 α -prop-2-yn-
1-yl-4,9-estradien-3-one

30 Under anhydrous reaction conditions in a nitrogen
atmosphere, pure acetylene was bubbled for 20 min at
-78°C into tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) containing 0.65 ml of

1.5 M n-butyllithium in hexane. Boron trifluoride etherate (0.15 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min at -78°C. Then oxirane of Step C, Example 1, (25 mg, 0.054 mmol), dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) was added under stirring (cf. M. Yamaguchi and I. Hirao, Tetrahedron Lett., 24, 391 (1983)). After 1 h, more boron trifluoride etherate (0.15 ml) was added. Two hours later the reaction mixture was poured cautiously into cold saturated ammonium chloride. The resulting solution was stirred vigorously for 15 min at room temperature and then was extracted with ether. The aqueous phase was basified to pH 9-10 and was extracted with ether. This extract was washed with distilled water until the wash was neutral and then once with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried (Na₂SO₄). Solvents were removed by flash evaporation. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography on a silica gel plate (20x20x0.25 cm, E. Merck) developed with acetone/methylene chloride (2:8) containing a few drops of triethylamine (5 mg, 21.7%). Mass spectrum (70 eV) m/z (rel intensity) 429.2669 (16.0), 293 (10.7), 149 (100.0), C₂₉H₃₅NO₂ requires an M⁺ at m/z 429.2668; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 250 MHz), δ 0.62 (s, 3, 18-CH₃), 2.37 (s, possibly C=CH), 2.92 (2, 6, CH₃-N-CH₃), 4.35 [m (appears as d separated by 6.8 Hz), 1, 11-H], 5.76 (s, 1, 4-H), 6.66 (d, 2, J=8.8, Ar-H ortho to CH₃-N-CH₃), 7.01 (d, 2, J=8.8, Ar-H).

Example 6

The compounds corresponding to the products of Examples 1(E), 2, 3, 4 and 5 in which the 11s - substituent is methyl instead of 4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl- are synthesized from the known 3,3-

ethyl n dioxy-17 ξ -trim thylsilyloxy-17 ξ -cyano-11 β -methyl-9-estren-5 α -ol [G. Teutsch, Tetrahedron Lett., 23, 4697 (1982)] using the procedures described in Examples 1B-E, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

5

Example 7

17 α -Azidomethyl-11 β -(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-11 β -,17 β - dihydroxyandrost-1,4-dien-one

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The title compound is synthesized from 11 β -androst-1,4-diene-3,17-dione by successive application of the methods of Example 1, Step C and Example 2.

ActivityExample 8

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The in vitro activity of the subject compounds was determined by measuring the binding affinities (RBA) of these compounds relative to progesterone for the progesterone-receptor in the cytosol obtained from estrogen-primed immature rabbit uterus, by measuring the RBA relative to dexamethasone for the glucocorticoid receptor from thymus of adrenalectomized rats and by measuring the RBA relative to estradiol for the estrogen receptor from immature rat uterus. These assays were carried out by the procedures of J. R. Reel et al., Fertility and Sterility, 31, 552 (1979) (progesterone), G. P. Chrousos et al., Endocrinology 107, 472 (1980) (glucocorticoid), and S. G. Korenman et al, J. Clin. Endocrinol., 28, 127 (1968) (estrogen). The results are presented in Table 1. RBA values greater than 100 indicate a higher affinity for the receptor than the steroid used as standard. Thus,

compounds XVa-XVe have affinity for the progestin receptor with RBA's about half that of the natural hormone progesterone. In some cases, especially XVe and XVe, this is accompanied by very strong binding to the glucocorticoid receptor (ca. 3 times the RBA of the potent corticosteroid dexamethasone). The compounds do not bind to the estrogen receptor and thus appear devoid of inherent estrogenic activity.

The strong binding to the glucocorticoid receptor is in surprising contrast to the findings of H. Hoffmann et al. [Exper. Clin. Endocrinol. 81, 146 (1983)] that the simpler compound Ia did not show any glucocorticoid or antiexudative properties and thus illustrates the surprising range of biological activities encompassed by the present series of compounds compared to the prior art.

Example 9

In vivo Antiprogestational Activity

The antiprogestational activity of compound XVa was studied after both intrauterine and oral administration. In each case the compound was tested for its ability to inhibit the endometrial response due to subcutaneous administration of progesterone to estrogen-primed immature female rabbits. The methodology used for the intrauterine test has been described by D. A. McGinty et al [Endocrinology, 24, 829 (1939)]. For oral administration of test compounds the method used was analogous to that of Clauberg [Clauberg, Zentr. Gynakol, 54, 2757 (1930)] as modified by McPhail [J. Physiol. (London) 93, 145 (1935)].

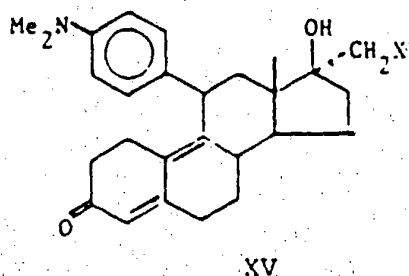
The results of these tests are given in Table 2. They show a clear, dose-related antiprogestational effect. This is again in contrast to the results found by S. Stolzner et al. [Exper. Clin. Endocrinol., 81, 115 (1983)] on the simpler analog I (STS 557) which had strong progestational activity. It shows the striking influence of the 11-substituent on biological activity of the subject compounds.

TABLE 1
 BINDING AFFINITIES OF COMPOUNDS XVa-XVe FOR
 PROGESTERONE, GLUCOCORTICOID, AND ESTROGEN RECEPTORS^a

| Compound | RBA ^b for Receptors | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Progestin | Glucocorticoid | Estrogen |
| Progesterone | 100 | 24 | 0 |
| Dexamethasone | 0.1 | 100 | 0 |
| Estradiol | — | — | 100 |
| XVa | 33 | 74 | 0 |
| XVb | 71 | 143 | 0 |
| XVc | 54 | 413 | 0 |
| XVd | 64 | 274 | 0 |
| XVe | 23 | 100 | 0 |

a. The test procedure involved incubation of test compound (varied concentrations) with cytosol containing the receptor and a tritium-labeled ligand (progesterone, dexamethasone or estradiol). The concentration required to displace 50% of bound radioligand is determined graphically and compared with that of an unlabeled standard (progesterone, dexamethasone or estradiol).

b. These results are the average of 1-3 assays.



- a. X = CN
- b. X = C≡CH
- c. X = N₃
- d. X = OCH₃
- e. X = C₆H₅

TABLE 2
ANTIPIGESTATIONAL ACTIVITY OF XVa^a

| Compound | Route | Total Dose per Rabbit | % Inhibition of Progestational Response |
|----------|--|--------------------------|--|
| 5 | XVa | Intrauterine | 0 |
| | | Intrauterine | 1.0 μ g |
| | | Intrauterine | 5.0 μ g |
| | | Intrauterine | 10.0 μ g |
| | | Intrauterine | 40.0 μ g |
| 10 | XVa | Oral | 0 |
| | | Oral | 5 mg |
| | | Oral | 10 mg |
| | | Oral | 20 mg |
| | | | |
| 15 | a. Immature female rabbits are primed with estrogen and dosed with progesterone (subcutaneous, 0.8 mg total dose). Uterine tissue is fixed, stained and scored for endometrial proliferation according to McPhail. | | |

Th compounds of the present invention may b
administered by a variety of methods. Thus, those
products of the invention that are active by the oral
route may be administered in solutions, suspensions,
5 emulsions, tablets, including sublingual and
intrabuccal tablets, soft gelatin capsules, including
solutions used in soft gelatin capsules, aqueous or oil
suspensions, emulsions, pills, lozenges, troches,
tablets, syrups or elixirs and the like. Products of
10 the invention active on parenteral administration may
be administered by depot injection, implants including
silastic and biodegradable implants, intramuscular and
intravenous injections.

Compositions may be prepared according to any
15 method known to the art for the manufacture of
pharmaceutical compositions and such compositions may
contain one or more agents selected from the group
consisting of sweetening agents, flavoring agents,
coloring agents and preserving agents. Tablets
20 containing the active ingredient in admixture with
nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which
are suitable for manufacture of tablets are
acceptable. These excipients may be, for example,
inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium
25 carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium
phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, such
as maize starch, or alginic acid; binding agents, such
as starch, gelatin or acacia; and lubricating agents,
such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc.
30 Tablets may be uncoated or may be coated by known
techniques to delay disintegration and adsorption in
the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a
sustained action over a longer period. For example, a
time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or

glyceryl distearate alone or with a wax may be employed.

5 Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium, such as peanut oil, liquid paraffin or olive oil.

10 Aqueous suspensions of the invention contain the active materials in admixture with excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such excipients include a suspending agent, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropyl-
15 methylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia, and dispersing or wetting agents such as a naturally occurring phosphatide (e.g., lecithin), a condensation product of an alkylene oxide with a fatty acid (e.g.,
20 polyoxyethylene stearate), a condensation product of ethylene oxide with a long chain aliphatic alcohol (e.g., heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol), a condensation product of ethylene oxide with a partial ester derived from a fatty acid and a hexitol (e.g., polyoxyethylene sorbitol mono-oleate), or a condensation product of
25 ethylene oxide with a partial ester derived from fatty acid and a hexitol anhydride (e.g., polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate). The aqueous suspension may also contain one or more preservatives such as ethyl or n-
30 propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, one or more coloring agents, one or more flavoring agents and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucros or saccharin.

Oil suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil, such as arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil, or in a mineral oil such as liquid paraffin. The oil suspensions may contain a thickening agent, such as beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents, such as those set forth above, and flavoring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an antioxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules of the invention suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water provide the active ingredients in admixture with a dispersing or wetting agent, a suspending agent, and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those disclosed above. Additional excipients, for example sweetening, flavoring and coloring agents, may also be present.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, such as olive oil or arachis oil, a mineral oil, such as liquid paraffin, or a mixture of these. Suitable emulsifying agents include naturally-occurring gums, such as gum acacia and gum tragacanth, naturally occurring phosphatides, such as soybean lecithin, esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, such as sorbitan mono-oleate, and condensation products of these partial esters with ethylene oxide, such as polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono-oleate. The emulsion may also contain sweetening and flavoring agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with
sweetening agents, such as glycerol, sorbitol or
sucrose. Such formulations may also contain a
demulcent, a preservative, a flavoring or a coloring
5 agent.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention
may be in the form of a sterile injectable preparation,
such as a sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous
suspension. This suspension may be formulated
10 according to the known art using those suitable
dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents
which have been mentioned above. The sterile
injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable
solution or suspension in a non-toxic
15 parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, such as a
solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable
vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water,
Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride
solution. In addition, sterile fixed oils may
20 conventionally be employed as a solvent or suspending
medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be
employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In
addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid may likewise
be used in the preparation of injectables.

25 The compounds of this invention may also be
administered in the form of suppositories for rectal
administration of the drug. These compositions can be
prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable
nonirritating excipient which is solid at ordinary
30 temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and
will therefore melt in the rectum to release the
drug. Such materials are cocoa butter and polyethylene
glycols.

They may also be administered by intranasal, intraocular, intravaginal, and intrarectal routes including suppositories, insufflation, powders and aerosol formulations.

5 Products of the invention which are preferably administered by the topical route, and in particular those of Group I, may be administered as applicator sticks, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, gels, creams, ointments, pastes, jellies, paints, powders, and aerosols.

10 Products falling within Group I are of particular utility as topical glucocorticoids of value in the treatment of inflammatory, allergic and other skin conditions, both alone and in combination with an antibiotic such as neomycin. Products falling within Group II are of particular value in pathological conditions characterized by excess endogenous glucocorticoids such as Cushing's syndrome, hirsutism and in particular when associated with the

15 adrenogenital syndrome, ocular conditions associated with glucocorticoid excess such as glaucoma, stress symptoms associated with excess glucocorticoid secretion and the like.

20 Products falling within Group III are of particular value as progestational agents, ovulation inhibitors, menses regulators, contraceptive agents, agents for synchronization of fertile periods in cattle, endometriosis, and the like. When used for contraceptive purposes, they may conveniently be

25 admixed with estrogenic agents, such for example as ethynylestradiol or estradiol esters.

Products falling within Group IV are characterized by antagonizing the effects of progesterone. As such, they are of particular value in control of hormonal irregularities in the menstrual cycle and for
5 synchronization of fertile periods in cattle. They may also be administered in conjunction with prostaglandins, oxytocics, zoapatanol and the like.

The compounds of the invention may be used for control of fertility during the whole of the
10 reproductive cycle. They are of particular value as postcoital contraceptives, for rendering the uterus inimical to implantation, and as "once a month" contraceptive agents. They may also be used in conjunction with prostaglandins, oxytocics and the like.

15 A further important utility for the products of the invention lies in their ability to slow down growth of hormone-dependent cancers. Such cancers include kidney, breast, endometrial, ovarian cancers, and prostate cancer which are characterized by possessing
20 progesterone receptors and may be expected to respond to progestational and/or anti-progestational agents. Other utilities of anti-progestational agents include treatment of fibrocystic disease of the breast. Certain cancers and in particular melanomas may respond
25 favorably to corticoid/anticorticoid therapy.

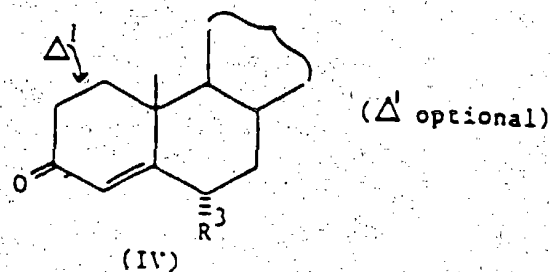
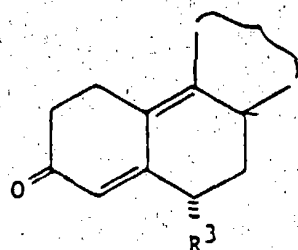
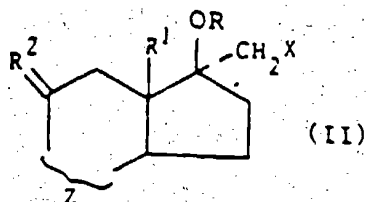
The compounds according to the present invention may be administered to any warm-blooded mammal such as humans, domestic pets, and farm animals. Domestic pets include dogs, cats, etc. Farm animals include cows,
30 horses, pigs, sheep, goats, etc.

The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with a carrier material to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. For
5 example, a unit dose of the steroid may preferably contain between 0.0001 grams and 1 gram of the active ingredient. A more preferred unit dose is between 0.001 and 0.1 grams. It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level for any particular patient will
10 depend on a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the individual being treated; the time and route of administration; the rate of excretion; other drugs which have
15 previously been administered; and the severity of the particular disease undergoing therapy, as is well understood by those of skill in the art.

The invention now being fully described, it will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art that
20 many changes and modifications can be made thereto without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as set forth herein.

Claims

1. A steroid having binding affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor and possessing glucocorticoid activity, selected from the group represented by partial formula (II), wherein Z is selected from
 5 partial structures (III) or (IV),



10 wherein:

X is selected from the group consisting of $-C=CH$, CN, N_3 , SCN, OMe, and Ph;

R is H or C_1-C_5 acyl;

R^1 is methyl;

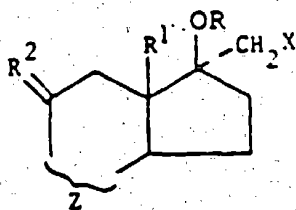
15 R^2 is α -H, β -OH (except where X = CN) or =O; and

R^3 is H.

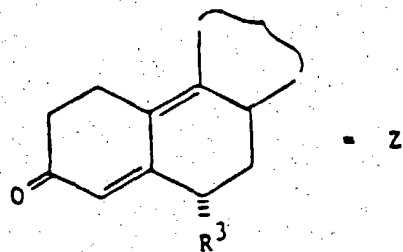
2. A steroid according to Claim 1, wherein X is CN, N_3 or OMe.

3. A steroid according to Claim 1, wherein R is acetyl, propionyl or butyryl.

4. A steroid having binding affinity for the glucocorticoid receptor and possessing antigluco-
corticoid activity, selected from the group represented
by partial formula II, wherein Z has partial structure
III,



(II)



(III)

wherein:

X is selected from the group consisting of CN, N₃, SCN, OMe, and Ph;

R is H or C1-C5 acyl;

R¹ is methyl or ethyl;

R² is α-H and an 11β-substituent selected from the group consisting of:

- (CH₂)_nR⁵ wherein n ≥ 4 and R⁵ = pyridyl, thiazolyl, -NMe₂, -NEt₂, -N₁, -N₂-Me, -OMe

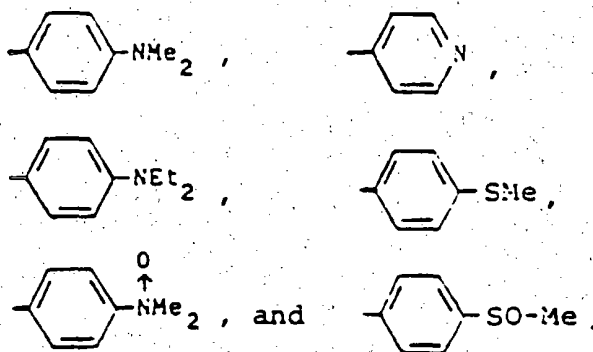
-C₆H₄R⁴ wherein R⁴ is selected from among the substituents in R⁵ or wherein R⁴ = -H, -OCH₂CH₂NMe₂, -OCH₂CH₂NEt₂, -O-(C₁-C₃) alkyl,

-halogen, -S-(C₁-C₃) alkyl, -S(O)-(C₁-C₃) alkyl;

-S-phenyl, or -S(O)-phenyl;

α -H, α -CF₃; α -H, α -CHF₂; =CHF or =CF₂.

- 5 5. A steroid according to Claim 4, wherein R² is α -H and an 11 β -substituent selected from the group consisting of:



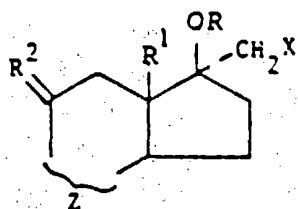
- 10 6. A steroid according to Claim 4, wherein X is CN, N₃ or OMe.

7. A steroid according to Claim 4, wherein X is N₃.

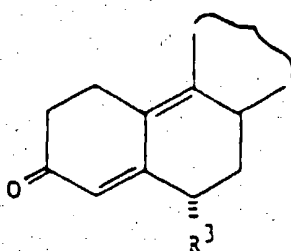
8. A steroid according to Claim 4, wherein R is acetyl, propionyl or butyryl.

- 15 9. A steroid selected having binding affinity for the progesterone receptor and possessing progestational activity, selected from the group represented by partial formula II, wherein Z has partial structure

III,



(II)



(III)

wherein:

5 X is selected from the group consisting of $-C=CH$,
 CN, N_3 , SCN, OMe, and Ph;

R is H or C_1-C_5 acyl;

R^1 is methyl or ethyl;

R^2 is α -H and β is C_1-C_3 alkyl; or

10 R^2 is α -H and β is C_1-C_4 alkenyl; or

R^2 is α -H and β is aryl; or

R^2 is α -H, β -thienyl; or

R^2 is α -H, β -trifluoromethyl; and

R^3 is H or methyl.

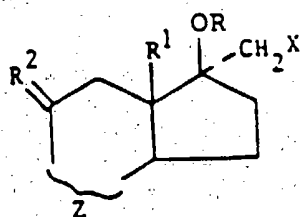
15 10. A steroid according to Claim 9, wherein R is
 acetyl, propionyl or butyryl.

11. A steroid according to Claim 9, wherein R^2 is α -
 α -H and β is methyl, ethyl, or n-propyl.

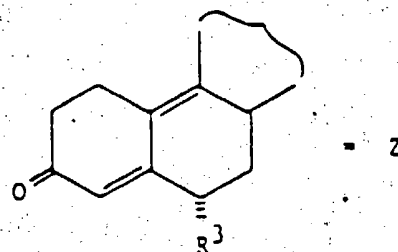
12. A steroid according to Claim 9, wherein R^2 is methylene or R^2 is α -H and s is vinyl, propenyl, allyl, or isopropenyl.

13. A steroid according to Claim 8, wherein R^2 is α -H and s is phenyl, p-methoxyphenyl, p-fluorophenyl, or trifluoromethyl.

14. A steroid having binding affinity for the progesterone receptor and possessing antiprogestational activity, selected from the group represented by partial formula II, wherein Z has partial structure III,



(II)



(III)



15 wherein:

X is selected from the group consisting of $-C\equiv CH$, except where R_2 contains N or S; CN ; N_3 ; SCN ; OMe , and Ph ;

R is H or lower acyl;

20 R^1 is methyl or ethyl;

R^2 is α -H and an 11 β -substituent selected from the group consisting of:

- $(CH_2)_n R^5$ wherein $n \leq 4$ and R^5 = pyridyl, thiazolyl, $-NMe_2$, $-NEt_2$, $-N$ , $-N$ -Me, $-OMe$

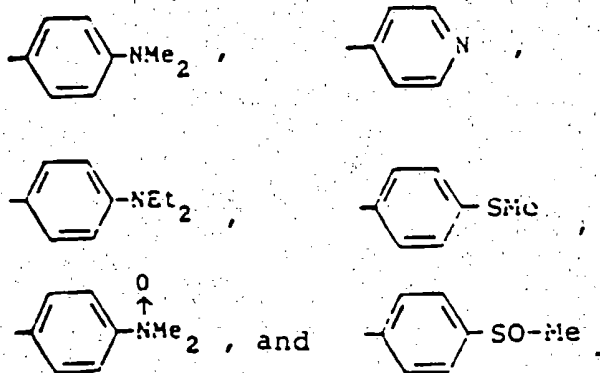
- $C_6H_4 \cdot R^4$ wherein R^4 is selected from among the substituents in R^5 or wherein R^4 = $-H$, $-OCH_2CH_2NMe_2$, $-OCH_2CH_2NEt_2$, $-O-(C_1-C_3)$ alkyl,

-halogen, $-S-(C_1-C_3)$ alkyl, $-S(O)-(C_1-C_3)$ alkyl;

-S-phenyl, or $-S(O)$ -phenyl;

α H, β - CF_3 ; α -H, β - CHF_2 ; $=CHF$ or $=CF_2$.

15. A steroid according to Claim 14, wherein R^2 is α -H and an 11 β -substituent selected from the group consisting of:



16. A steroid according to Claim 14, wherein X is CN, N_3 or OMe.

17. A steroid according to Claim 14, wherein X is N_3 .

18. A steroid according to Claim 14, wherein R is acetyl, propionyl, or butyryl.

19. A method of inducing a glucocorticoid hormonal response, which comprises administering an effective amount of a steroid according to Claim 1, to a warm-blooded mammal in need thereof.

5 20. The method of Claim 19, wherein said warmblooded mammal is a primate, domestic pet or farm animal.

21. The method of Claim 19, wherein the unit dos of the steroid lies between 0.0001 grams and 1.0 gram.

10 22. A method of inducing an anti-glucocorticoid antihormonal response, which comprises administering an effective amount of a steroid of Claim 4, to a warmblooded mammal in need thereof.

15 23. The method of Claim 22, wherein said warmblooded mammal is a primate, domestic pet or farm animal.

24. The method of Claim 22 wherein the unit dose of the steroid lies between 0.0001 grams and 1.0 gram.

20 25. A method of inducing a progestational hormonal response, which comprises administering an effective amount of a steroid of Claim 9 to a warmblooded mammal in need thereof.

25 26. The method of Claim 22, wherein said warmblooded mammal is a primate, domestic pet or farm animal.

27. The method of Claim 22, wherein the unit dose of the steroid lies between 0.0001 grams and 1.0 gram.

28. A method of inducing an anti-progestational anti-hormonal response, which comprises administering an effective amount of a steroid of Claim 14 to a warmblooded mammal in need thereof.

5

29. The method of Claim 28, wherein said warmblooded mammal is a primate, domestic pet or farm animal.

30. The method of Claim 28, wherein the unit dose of the steroid lies between 0.0001 grams and 1.0 gram.

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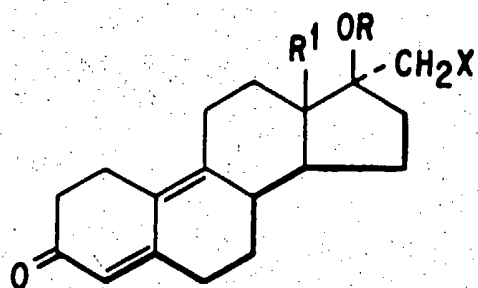


FIG. 1A

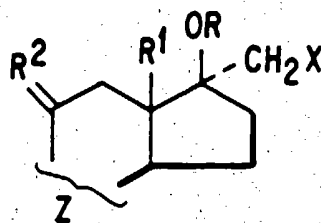


FIG. 1B

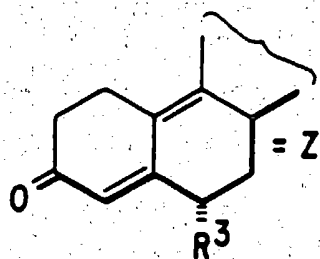


FIG. 1C

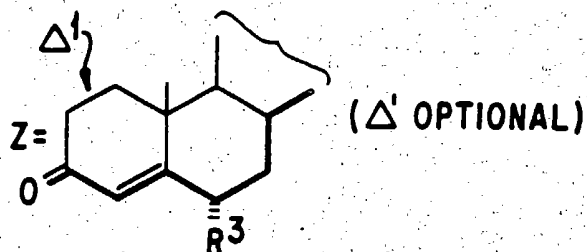


FIG. 1D

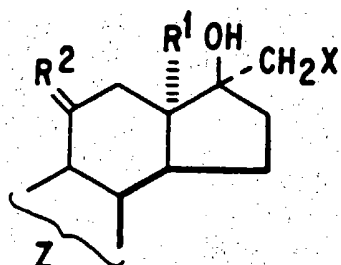


FIG. 1E

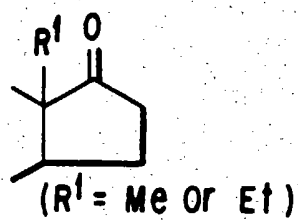


FIG. 1F

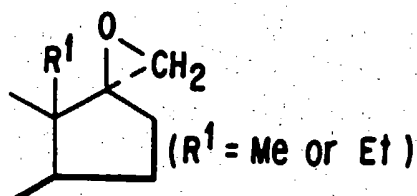


FIG. 1G

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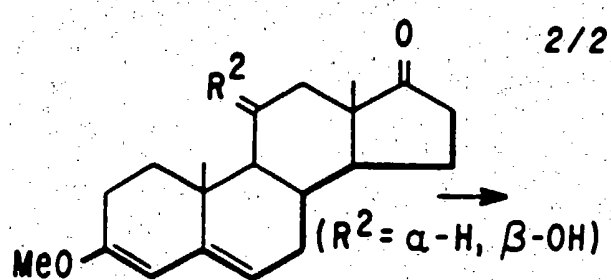


FIG. 2A

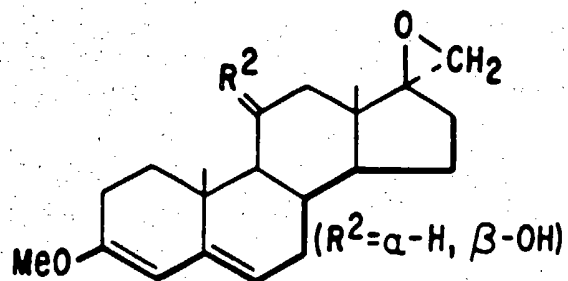


FIG. 2B

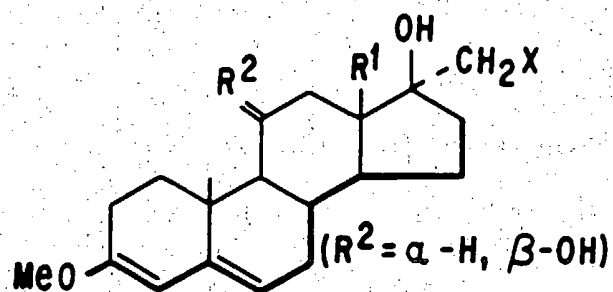


FIG. 2C

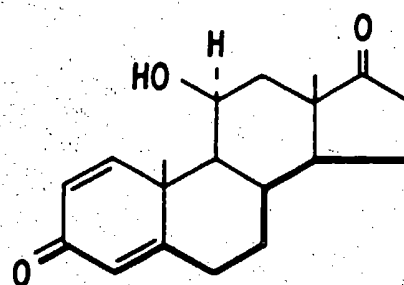


FIG. 2D

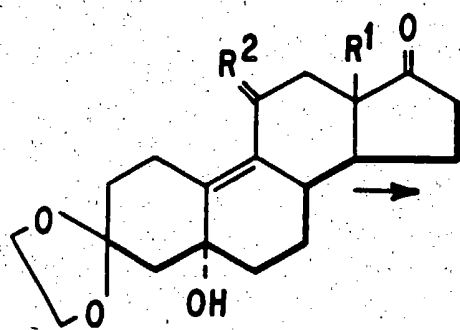


FIG. 2E

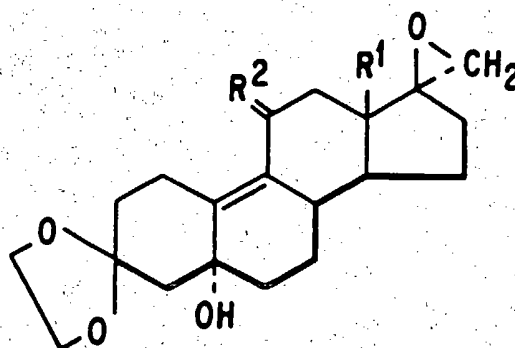


FIG. 2F

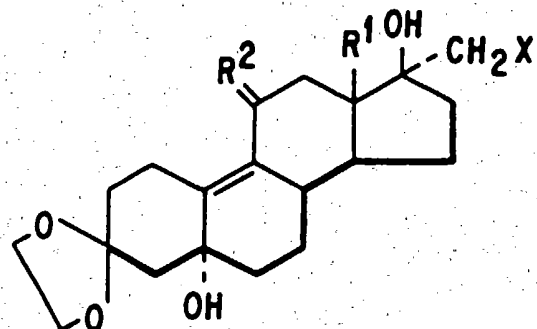


FIG. 2G

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US87/02303

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) | | |
| According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC | | |
| IPC(4): A61K 31/58, 31/56 C07J 1/00, 17/00, 43/00 | | |
| U.S.C1.: 514/176, 179 260/397.45 540/94, 95, 107, 108 | | |
| II. FIELDS SEARCHED | | |
| Minimum Documentation Searched | | |
| Classification System | Classification Symbols | |
| U.S. | 514/176, 179 260/397.45 540/94, 95, 107, 108 | |
| Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched | | |
| III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | |
| Category * | Citation of Document, ¹⁶ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹⁷ | Relevant to Claim No. ¹⁸ |
| Y | US, A, 4,447,424 (TEUTSCH ET AL.) 8 May 1984 (08.05.84). See col. 1, line 30 - col. 2, line 29; col. 22 and col. 24 | 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 13-16, 18, 22-24, 26 & 27 |
| Y | Chemical Abstracts, Vol. 103, Abstract No. 6617y, (Eur. Pat. Appl. EP 129,499 [CL C07J 1/00], 27 December 1984, DE. Appl. 3,321,826, 15 June 1983; 34pp.), NEEF ET AL., "13 alpha-alkylgonanes and Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing Them". | 4-6, 8, 13-16, & 28-30 |
| X, Y | US, A, 4,233,296 (TEUTSCH ET AL.) 11 November 1980 (11.11.80). See abstract. | 9-12 & 25 |
| <p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁵</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> | | |
| IV. CERTIFICATION | | |
| Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search ¹ | Date of Mailing of this International Search Report ¹ | |
| 24 NOVEMBER 1987 | 15 DEC 1987 | |
| International Searching Authority ¹ | Signature of Authorized Officer ¹⁹ | |
| ISA/US | Joseph A. Lipovsky | |